

successes made the British Government tremble for their country's hold upon India. The Indian leaders are well aware that Sir Stafford's promises can mean little as long as Churchill is at the head of the British Government. They have not forgotten that Churchill refused to see Gandhi when the latter went to England to attend the Round Table Conference.

On the occasion of Sir Stafford Cripps' visit to Allahabad, he addressed the students of the University of Allahabad, saying: "In this world it

will not be enough to have planned economy for the benefit of the common people of the world, but there should be a large degree of democratic freedom also for the common people in the new scheme of things. There should be no personal or sectional interest."

In the two years that have passed there has been no sign that the British people have any inclination to accept Sir Stafford's high ideals. Why, then, should the people of India give much heed to any future promises and fine words from him?

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN POLITICAL NAMES AND TERMS

All India Hindu Mahasabha—A political organization having as its object the protection of the interests of Hindus. Inclined to co-operate with the British with the ultimate goal of achieving independence for India.

All India Moslem League—A political organization having as its object the protection of the Moslem interests in India. Favors the Pakistan Scheme.

All India National Congress Party—A political organization comprising representatives of different religious groups striving for India's independence. Founded in Bombay in 1886.

Ambedkar—Leader of the depressed classes of the Hindu community.

Amritsar Massacre—Took place on April 13, 1919, when General Dyer of the British forces ordered his men to fire into an unarmed assembly of Indians in Amritsar. 379 people were killed and 1,200 wounded.

Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam—President of the All India Congress Party, a great Mohammedan religious leader.

Azad Moslem League—A political party of Moslems opposed to the Moslem League but also striving for India's independence.

Bose, Subhas Chandra—President of the Forward Block. At present in Germany.

Bose, Sarat Chandra—Brother of Subhas Chandra Bose. Ardent member of the Forward Block; now imprisoned by the British.

Bose, Ras Behari—Follower of Subhas Chandra Bose. Now living in Japan and heading the Indian Freedom Associations operating outside of India in Japan, China, Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, and the Philippines.

Civil Disobedience—A movement started by Mahatma Gandhi for non-co-operation with the British laws in India.

Communal Question—Includes all problems, political and otherwise, arising from the different interests of the various religious groups. Stressed by Britain as an explanation for the necessity of British rule in India.

Congress—All India National Congress Party.

Forward Block—Radical wing of the All India National Congress Party, from which it seceded under the leadership of Subhas

Chandra Bose. Striving for complete independence of India without compromise with the British.

Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchad—Known as Mahatma Gandhi. Founder of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Has resigned from the Congress Party, but retains great influence.

Harijan Movement—Created by Gandhi for the uplift of the depressed classes of the Hindu community known as the "Untouchables."

Jayakar, V. D.—A liberal Indian leader and colleague of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Jinnah, M.A.—President of the All India Moslem League. Promoter of the Pakistan Scheme. Former member of the Congress Party.

Johnson, Louis—Special representative of President Roosevelt in India.

Linlithgow, Lord—British Viceroy of India.

Native States—British term for those Indian states nominally independent and ruled by Indian princes but actually vassal states under British tutelage. They number over 700 and are of varying sizes.

Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal—The most influential member of the Congress Party and an intellectual with leanings toward the Soviet Union.

New Delhi—Winter capital of India and seat of the British Government in India.

Pakistan—Literally "the country of the pure." It comprises those territories of India which are inhabited predominantly by Mohammedans, i.e., the Punjab, Bengal, Assam, Sind, Baluchistan. The Pakistan Scheme urges the formation of a separate Moslem territory within India as distinguished from Hindu territories.

Sapru, Sir Tej Bahadur—Formerly a member of the Congress Party. An Indian nationalist leader of the moderate class leaning toward co-operation with Britain.

Savarkar, V.D.—A great Indian nationalist, president of the All India Hindu Mahasabha.

Swaraj—Properly "Purna Swaraj," meaning "absolute independence."

Wavell, Sir Archibald—Commander in Chief of the Allied forces in India and Burma.